DALLY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

PST MAIL DON BIX
POSTACIA PAID Year Mos.
Daily without Sunday . 4.00 2.00
Runday addition Sally . 4.00 2.00
Workly (Wednesday) . 1.00 . 50

By Times-Diepatch Carrier Delivery Borvice is Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg-

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES DISPATCH. Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 5 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

left it, as if there would be bric by chance and fortune.

—Plutarch.

#### Railroads and Civilization.

In an address made by the late Major T. D. Myers before the students of Randolph-Macon College a few months before his death, these very interesting facts on the growth of rallroads were

1. The population of the United States has increased since 1880 not quite 57 per

2. The ton miles of freight carried by the steam railways has increased 210 per

cent.
3. The passenger transportation has increased 243 per cent.

4. During the same period the price paid by the public per ton mile has decreased from two cents to three-fourths of a cent, or 375 per cent.

'Upon our railroad—the Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomac"-said Major Myers, "when I came into its management in 1870, there was a local freight service measured by the movement of 805,000 mile tons per annum, with a rovenue therefrom of \$46,400, an average rate per ton mile of over five cents. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 89,-851,000 mile tons, at an average rate of less than one cent per mile. The volume had increased near a hundred-fold, and the revenue less than twenty-fold. passenger business had increased fivefold; the average rate of charge per mile had decreased from 5 4-10 cents to 2 4-10

We of to-day are so accustomed to these comforts and conveniences that conditions were before the railroads came into being. Thirty-five years ago Justice Paine, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, was still near enough to the days stage coach to understand the true measure of service rendered by railroads, and in summing up his opinion of value to civilization, the learned

wealth and resources, to stimulate the Industry roward the labor and promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country than any other, perhaps than all other, mere physical causes combined.

"There is probably not a man, woman been in some degree subserved by them. They bring to our doors the pros of the earth. They enable us to antidinate and protract the sessons They enable the inhabitants of each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press of literature broadcast through the country with amazine rapidity. There the human heart which they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled phy- ing backward. We are not living in the the sick and wounded, and enable the absent friend to be present at the bed-

"They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genti as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take a train of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvelous swiftness deposit it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific sec. In war they transport the armice and supplies of the government with the greatest celerity, and carry forward, as it were on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of

battle." At present trust busters and politicians are alike engaged in pursuing the rail-roads, often with right, but for the sake of fairness it is sometimes well to remember the service rendered by these powerful corporations.

Machine vs. Art. A party of Virginia and North Caroeditors were recently escorted through a large watch factory at the North and initiated into the mysteries of making watches by machinery. The conductor was at pains to impress upon the editors that a better watch could be made by machinery than by hand. That may be. It is certainly true that the cost o making watches has been greatly reduced by the use of modern machines. It is also true that the cost of making shoes has been greatly reduced by labor-saving machinery, and so has the cost of setting type. One man with a typesetting machine can now set in a given time as much type as five expert printers could set by hand. It is a machine age. During the last week one of the litustrated papers showed a machine which made bread without the touch of a human hand to the flour from the time it left

play the plane with a machine which rattles off the most difficult music with out a medianical error. Why, they are even making machines by machinery. Most of these machines are of materia the cost of production; they make living cheaper, and give us more stuff for the worth of our money; but the tendency of it all is to destroy art. What is to bepractical shoemaker, of the practical printer, the practical breadmaker, the name, if we are going to substitute ma hilfiery for every variety of handwork? Why should an artist devolop his talents to draw and paint if he can make a cheaper and better picture with a camera? Why should man or woman spend years h

cultivating the musical talent and learning to play the plane, when the playing may be done with a planela? It is a serious problem of modern progress. The tendency of the machine is to destroy talent, to discourage development, to materialize everything. All this is unquestionably in the interest of material progress and luxury, but it cannot be in the interest of culture. The watchmaker, the shoemaker, the breadmaker and all craftsmen are artists in their line, and they are montally and morally improved by their art. But what improvement can there be to a girl who manipulates a watchmaking machine, or to a man who manipulates a shocmaking machine, or a breadmaking machine? In his book, entitled "In the Care of He

Soul." J. S., of Dale, makes his heroing say; "Surely all that humanity needs h knowledge of higher good, of really good, really valuable-and God has really good is never labor that degrades. The tilling of fields, the sailing of ships, the fashioning of beautiful things by hand and eyo-this is good: the mining of metals, the forging of cannon, the sitting at a crowded bouch to aid a machine turn out imitation lewelry, shoddy, vulto be utilized in unwholesome processes-

Machinery has its use. In many ways it is a blessing; but if it shall by and by destroy handleraft and manual training, It will not be an unmixed blessing; and i may to that extent be a curse.

#### The New South.

There are many men in the United between the States, men who saw and knew General Lee, General Jackson and other Confederate leaders, yet in the comparatively short time since the war losed this country has been so completely revolutionized that it would not be recognized to-day should one of the soldiers who fought and fell in the war arise from the dead.

Stonewall Jackson spont ten years of his mature life in the town of Lexington and was actively identified with the affairs of that town, yet the Rockbridge much in the town now remaining that can be directly associated with Jackson he taught, was burned the year after his death, and the 'superintendent's home. With that exception, says our contemporary, there associated with Jackson. The lecture room, in which he taught his colored Sunday school, has been demolished, and the church in which he worshipe would hardly be recognized to-day. The courthouse in which he attended political meetings is gone, and few of the houses the town where he traded main

as they were. The Frank still stands although it is devoted to been transformed. Sic transit. It is a new South, much as Some changes are for the botter and

some for the worse, but all are in the direction of material progress. The condition described by the Rockbridge News is fairly typical of the whole South, and of the South's attitude. We are not lookthey belong. They are precious as memories, but we do not carry them on our backs as a handicap. The South is forgetting those things which are behind, so far as the memory of them may interfore with her progress. Old things are passed away.

#### Lynchburg's Astuteness.

While other progressive cities of the State have been exerting themselves to increase their population by bringing in settlers, the city of Lynchburg has been exerting itself to increase its trade Lynchburgers argue that if they can get the trade, their commercial and industrial enterprises will increase, and increase

f population will follow as a corollary, Lynchburg is wise. Lynchburg is also wise in the mothed adopted to increase its trade. It is employing the method of advertising. It is using the best medium to reach the trade, namely, the daily newspaper, and it is using the best newspaper medium in the State, namely, The Times-Dispatch. It is no wonder that a city so enterprising, and so discreet and astute in the adoption of its methods, should be one of the wealthlest, most prosperous and most progressive cities of the South. Enterprise and in telligence make a combination that is

## sure to win.

Opportunity and the Individual. Thirty years ago it was said that in two decades France would be all socialist or peror. Since that luminous prophecy was made France has withstood, not only the abortive attempt of Boulanger and in-numerable plots by all sorts of royalists, both Bonapartists and Bourbons, but has weathered the far more serious shock that arose from the Dreyfus trial. Today France is further removed from so-claims than it ever was. The backbone the barrel until it was taken from the of the country and the support of the government are the small individual land oven. We do our writing with machines; government are the small individual land we make our pictures by machinery; we owners and manufacturers. If this class

can grow faster than the mere wage-earners; if the opportunity for individual effort and initiative increases faster than he number of those who must remain mere wage-carners, then the basis upon which socialism must finally rest will be

a long time in coming. A correspondent of the New York Sur says that it was constantly asserted that commercial travelers under the present system would entirely disappear. It may be interesting to note that according to volume on Occupations), the number of commercial travelors in the United States

1870 7,202
1880 28,163
1890 58,090
1900 02,980
It was also urged that the great department stores would shortly drive the uttle merchant out of business. It is. therefore, very interesting to note the

following figures from the United States census, showing the number of retal 

owners has been no less remarkable.
The census gives the following figures for those who either own a farm entirely own part of it:

has increased with rapidity. The census figures are:

 
 1890
 263,862

 1890
 265,405

 1900
 512,276
 This has been an increase of over 4per cent. since 1800. It may be that a arge number of these plants are built up by trusts, but even so the increase

The number of proprietors and firms operating manufacturing plants was 708,628, 95 per cent, of whom were actual wealth producers, though never taken into account by the reds . There are 100,000 stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation, of whom about 35,000 are employes.

There are 9,000 stockholders in Swift Beef Company, of whom 4,000 are employes. There are 7,000 farmers who own stock in the Illinois Central Railroad. Eighty per cent, of the stock of the great Santa Fe Railroad is owned by the small stockholders. Nearly 6,000 farm ers own stock in the Boston and Maine Railroad system. Forty-eight per cent of the families of this nation own some real estate.

It will not do, therefore, to gain the wrong impression from a few colossal fortunes that the opportunity for the individual is being eliminated.

#### Weeds on the Streets. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-The following clipping is from one of the Norfolk papers:

clean because every man swept before folk can be kept free of weeds if every property owner will see to it that his lands are not thus encumbered.

lands are not thus encumbered.
"The weeds should be all out down. The health of the city demands it, and the beauty of Norfolk is destroyed by the unsighting growth on all the vacant lots.
"In the portions of the city where restdential lots are the most expensive and the owners most able to stand the exthe weeds seem most abundant The health board has pronounced against

to the end that they are all cut down."

This applies also to Richmond. There are weeds on Monument Avenue, in Lee

Brooklyn Rapid Transients who allowed themselves to get put in hospital condition rather than come up with the intauttous extra nickel may soothe their principle is always glory, however gory.

The Pan-American Conference discussed going on a gold basis,-News What's the matter with the cables? Not a single chirp has come from W. J. B.

With a spontaneous approclation of the honor due the native home of the

John D. says that newspaper men are a charming lot of fellows, which taken all in all, is a protty fair specimen of the coal-of-fire act.

One paper in desperate pursuit scandal is horrifled to find glucose in candy. Look out! somebody, will find flour in bread, or, more remarkable still, beef in cans.

Stensland, Stensland; whose got Stensland? The adswer is worth \$5,000 to the

Chicago Clearing House Association. For once no experts were needed to satisfy the public that Miss Esao was mad as a March hars,

More money all around, better wages and more employment. No wonder times

are good, even if ice is high. Looking back at the shower chart of previous months, what a little piker April

A very strange case—the Oyster Bay lady now trailing T. R.

Diss Debar is again at large. Lock up your wealthy grandpas. Contends the B. R. T.: "Many a nickel

Mrs. Hamilton, of New York, flanceed

ESTABLISHED 1865.

#### Woodward & Son. Lumber Merchants.

Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hard Woods and Muhogany, SAW-MLLS at Ford, Dinwiddle Co. and Chula, Amella Co. Va. YARDS in Richmond and Man-chester, covering seven acres. OFFICE, NINTH AND ARCH STE.

## Rhymes for To-Day MAS. EGGBORN

Re-Meeting a Muse. ACK to scribbling once again,
After days of holiday!

Fosts murmur: "Golly day!
Life's a gamble, merry men,
And this be no jolly day."

Back within the time-worn den, 'Mongst the well known scenery: Hunt the rusty fountain pen, Ink its dry machinery, Dust the office-chair, and then— Ouch!—the old routinery.

Muse, we meet again to-day. Bouse, we more again to say, you?
Rhyming, readers, in this lay
"B weak—I trust it suits you all—I
Gind to see me, Muse, you say?
Well, it is not mutual.

Hypocrite I'd be to smirk
Calling this a jolly day,
When I'm getting back to work
After days of heliday.
And this verse I may not shirk,
Runs se dull and stolid, ch?
I'vact is, Muse, it's just an irk,
Just a grind—ch, Golly day!

#### Merely Joking.

Power of the Automobile,—Hostotter "Do" you believe the automobile will oventually cause the horse to become oxthict?" Bigger: "Yes, and every other living being,"—Chicago News.

His Face Was Familiar,-"It's jus that young man that spoke to me just now." "Who is he" "I forgot his name, but I was ongaged towhim in the mountains before I went to the seashore."—Baltimore

Onto Her.—Cicely: "Why don't you learn to swim?" Muriel: "Thord's no one to teach me." Cleely: "How about the boys?" Muriel: "Oh, they have all taught me before; different summers, you know."—Broeklyn Life.

She Didn't Mind .- "Bridget," said Mrs Hiram Offen, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw that policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him—" "Oh, shurel that's all roight, him—" "Oh, shurel that's all roight, ma'am. Ol'm not jealous. Ol hov him cinched."—Philadelphia Press.

it Took Everything.—Comfit: "Sorry to hear you had scarlet fover at your home. That's a bad disease. They say it usually leaves you with semething." Popley: "Huh! It len't likely to leave me with anything, judging from the doctor's bill."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Sarson Shorn: Editor (dictating) "Samson, shorn, lost his strength." Brillant Stenographer (innocently): "Well I never knew that man's last name before."—Woman's Home Companion for

No Time for Extras.—Tiny Sister (rushing into big sister's room): "Please hurry, Lulu; Mr. White is downstairs." Lulu (very grandly, while she dabs her face with the powder-puff): "Very well, dear; I'll be down." Tiny Sister (nervously): "Oh! please don't wait to shave!"-man's Home Companion for August.

#### COST OF LIVING

#### Is Higher Than in Sixteen Years, but Wages Are Also Higher.

A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Labor in Washington shows that the cost of living is higher than at any time since 1890, when the bureau first began to keep

the record of retail prices of food.

The average prices of wheat, bread butter, cheese, chickens, commeal, eggs fresh fish, sait fish, milk, mutton and yeal were higher in 1905 than in any year of the sixteen year period.

The advance of bacon since 1896 has

been 43,5 per cent.; Irish potatoes 43. been 43.5 per cent.; Irish potatoes 43.1 per cent.; eggs, 41.8 per cent.; dry or pickled pork, 31.9; fresh pork, 30 per cent.; pickled pork, 31.9 per cent.; frosh pork, 30 per cent.; flour, 29.8 per cent.; cornneal, 28.8 per cent. The advance of-food, taking all the thirty articles together, has been 6, per cent. ober 1904, 17.7 per cent. over 1806, and 12.4 per cent. when compared with the ten year period between 1800 and 1809. On a comparison of the relative ad-

in the manufacturing and mechanical industries the report says:

Industries the report says:
"The increase in wages in many industries has exceeded the advance in food, but the increased cost of food has been felt by every one, and perlians more keenly by those on salaries, as the general tendency is to advance employes on salaries less rapidly than those emvloyed by the day or week, and whose services are contracted for at frequent intervals."

But to offset this the bureau, in a sop-

Intervals."

But to offset this the bureau, in a separate investigation, declares that wages were higher in 1005 than in 1904 by 1.0 per cent., and that this a little more than offsets the increased cost of food. It also shows that in the industries it investigated more men are employed.

This report shows that in 1005 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 1.6 per cent, higher than in 1004; that the average hours of labor per week remained the same as in 1004, and that 0.8 per cent, more persons were employed in the catablishments investigated. As there was no reduction in the average hours of higher than in 1904.

The averages of wages per hour in 1905 were 1.6 per cent, higher than in 1904.

The averages of wages per hour in 1905 were 18.9 per cent, higher than the average for the ten year period from 1800 to 1809, inclusive. The number of employes was 33.6 per cent, greater and the average hours of labor per week were i.1 per cent, lower. The average carnings per week in 1905 were 14 per cent, higher than the average carnings per week during the ten years from 1806 to 1809. The aggregate weekly carnings of all employes—that is, the total amount of the pay roli—were 52.5 per cent, higher in 1005 than the average during the ten years from 1800 to 1807 than the average during the ten years period named.

#### The Printer's Devil.

The Printer's Devil.

Why is the printer's errand boy called the "printer's 'devil'?'? A writer at the end of the seventeenth century explained it thus: "These boys in a printing house, commonly black and dawb themselves; whence the workmen do jocosely call them devils; and sometimes spirits and sometimes files." It is related, however, that Aldo Manuzio, the great Venetian printer of the fifteenth century, had a plack slave boy, who was popularly supposed to have come from below. Accordingly he published a notice? "I. Aldo Manuzo, printer of the Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think he is not fiesh and blood may come and pinch him."—New York Tribune.

How Can a Horse Laugh?

High-toned horses are like high-toned people; they are robbed of pleasures poorer folks enjoy. An Arabian snow-white horse is nover allowed the great privilege of lying down and rolling over. To prevent them from rolling they are kept in marrow stells.—Atchison Globa.

DEFENDS HOME

Break in the Door and Fires on Them. ALONE WITH HER CHILDREN

She Hears Burglars Planning to

Bandits Out of Revenge Retird to the Barn and Set It on Fire.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CULPEPIDR, VA., August 14.—A bold attempt at robbery of the dwelling of W. H. Eggborn, of Eggbornsville, this county, and the subsequent burning by

Special attention is invited to the thor-ough course in law. Hon. A. J. Monta-gue became Doan of the Law School im-mediately upon leaving the Governor's chair last winter, and will teach regu-larly. He is assisted by three professors and three lecturers. incendiaries of his large barn, took place at 2 o'clock this morning.

When the attempt to effect an entrance into the dwelling was made. Mrs. Eggborn fired two shots at the intruders, who

A short time after the harn, only a short distance from the dwelling, was discovered to be on fire.

The miscreants, who tried just before that, to enter the house and failed, set the barn after through a spirit of revenge.

Mr. Eggborn was away from home at the time. In attendance upon a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, of

of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he is a member, and Mrs. Eggbern was alone in the house with two little children.

She saw and heard two men talking about what they would do if they got in the house, when they were trying to break the door down, but she could not distinguish who they were, or their color. Failing in their purpose, they then went, after being shot at by Mrs. Eggborn, and fired the barn, which, with all its contents, was entirely consumed.

This is the very boldest and most daring outrage that has occurred in this sec-

#### SOIL SURVEY.

outrage that has occurred in this section for a long time. There is at present ra sufficient clue to the daring bandits.

#### Hanover Already Surveyed and Beautifully situated in 1890. Beautifully situated in suburbs of Balilmore, Classical, Scientific and Commeroial Courses for young women. Also Preparatory School for girls. Chesterfield Next

Chesterfield Next

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHESTER, VA., August 14.—Congressman John Lamb, who has been trying for some time to have the soil survey of Chesterfield and other countles of his district made, has received the following letter from Mr. Milton Whitney, the chief of the Bureau of Soils, in which he says it is his plan to assign a party to the survey of Chesterfield county as soon after September 1st as possible. He will let Captain Lamb know at what time the men begin the work, so that in case he are to discuss the work with the man in charge of the party, or to see the operations of the party in the field, he will be given an opportunity to do so. the operations of the party in the note.

In will be given an opportunity to do at.

Hanover county has already been surveyed, and after Chesterfield is surveyed.

Captain Lamb has the premise of the survey of two other smaller counties.

## NEW KENT'S NEW SCHOOL

#### The Finest Watermelons Ever Raised on the Peninsula.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ROXBURY, VA., August 14.—The Peter's District School Board met ROXBURY, VA., August 1.—The St. Peter's District School Board met at Locust Grove yesterday and decided to build another school-house for that district. The school-house for that district. The school-house for the district. The school-house for the building at Talleysville August 22d at 3 o'clock. The school will be let out for the building at Talleysville August 22d at 3 o'clock. The school will be located at Conches's Store, the center of the district.

Two carloads of the finest melons that ever left the Peninsula were bought here to-day by Mr. C. C. Phillips for Mr. Jno. Satterfield, of Richmond. They were raised by Mr. W. C. Talley, who has sold his entire crop to Mr. Satterfield. All will be shipped to West Virginia.

sold his entire crop to Mr. Satterf All will be shipped to West Virginia.

### TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

#### Leaves Pathetic Letter Saying He Had Not Money nor Friends.

Had Not Money nor Friends.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RONCEVERTE, W. VA., August 14.—
William M. White, thirty years of age,
formerly of this place, recently of Thurs
mond, W. Va., committed suicide in
Huntington yesterday evening by drikliamsport, Pa., visiting. He had been on
a protracted spree, and in a pathotic lotter left for his wife gave as the cause
of his rash act want of money and
friends.

He was highly connected in this county, a son of the late Captain Me White, of Seumion, Va., and a brother of Mrs. A. E. White, of Millboro Springs. His remains will reach here to-night.

#### FATAL INJURY.

#### Mr. Dean Pace Struck by Telephone Pole.

Telephone Pole.

(Bpecial to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., August 14.-Mr. Dean Pace, aged forty, a resident
of this city for the past six years, died
last night at his home on Delmoni, from
the effect of injuries received yesterday
morning while loading telephone poles on
a stat car for shipment. While at the
ground end of the log, it slipped and
struck him violently in the back. Serious
internal injuries were sustained, and despite the best medical attention death resulted within twelve hours. He was a
native of Fluvanna county, and is survived by a wife and several children.

## ACCOMAC SCHOOLS.

Splendid Advance Is Reported. Prizes for Jamestown Show.

Prizes for Jamestown Show.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ONANCOCK. VA. August 14.—The
County School Board, in annual session
at Accomac Courthouse Monday, congratulated Superintendent G. G. Joynes
on his excellent administration. It was
shown that the county had led the State
in the crection of new buildings. The new
beilding at Accomac Courthouse, in process of erection, will cost almost 30,000;
the building at Onley Station over 30,000.
The completion of those two buildings,
with those already finished in years preylous—namely, at Onancock, Mappsburg,
Ohincotengue, Temperanceville, Hunting
Creek, Tangler, Mearsville, Caslville,
Pittsville, Greenbackville and Pungoteague, gives Accordad a grade of school
houses perhaps unequated by any other
county in the State.

When one pauses and considers the
gdyancement in public school interest
made in this county during the last tyw

Rat-and Roach-Paste by its odor; they ear

attracts these vermin by its odor; they est it and die instaulty.

ILLIE ELFS TREETY POWDER: is sere death to bedbigs, and, ficas, motiss, soid only in bottlet. At all drugstest or p. MATTER & SON, PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ad three lecturers,
Session opens September 20th,
For information, address
F. W. SOATWRIGHT, Prest,
Righmond, Va.

The Glebe School.

JUNIUS E. LEIGH, Head Master

The fifth term will begin Wednesday September 19, 1906. Prepares boys for

Nolley's School for Boys

Opens Monday, Sept. 24, 1900. Prepares boys for colleges and universities. School-house well ventilated and fitted up with modern improvements, filtered water, etc. Catalogues at book stores.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Ashland, till Sept. 15th. G. M. NOLLEY,

MI. St. Agnes College for Young Women

MT. WASHINGTON SEMINARY FOR

nOYS under thirteen years. Primary and Academic Courses. Preparation for col-lege. Address SISTERS OF MERCY. Mount Washington, Ealtimore, county, Md. Accessible by steam and trolley cars.

Seminary,

Address 202 West Main Street.

The Times-Dispatch will furnish to any one who wishes it, information about any educational institution in Virginia, whether the institution is advertised in this paper or not-

## Richmond College.

R. B. BLACKWELL, A. M., LL. D., President, WM. 5. BROWN, See'y and Treas,

J. B. MARTIN, Headmaster,
Ninth seasion opens September 20th Fouryear's course, and diplomas conterred on those
who do the required work. The Academy curtificate admits students to colleges and unversities. Students especially desired who take

September 10, 1906, Propares boys for colleges and universities. Primary department for email boys.

Terms: \$100 per year; one-half payable on entrance and one-half payable February 1st ensuing. lovernment.
Limited number of young ladies admitted, upperior Instrumental and Vocal Departments.

For terms and catalogue apply to

## Ellett's School

Opposite Monroe Park.

Mawr examinations held in Richmond
1907. New schoolrooms, well lighted and
heated. Country walks connected with
the science classes.
For further information, apply to
MISS ELLETT,
14 North Laurel Street.

# Bowling Green Female

BOWLING GREEN, VA Able faculty; healthful location; pleas-ant home life; moderate cost; forty miles from Richmond. Write for catalogue T. H. PHELPS, A. M., Principal.

FRANKLIN MILITARY ACADEMY FRANKLIN, VA. FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER 5, 1998 Healthful location: pure, bracing air Pupils prepared for the leading colleges

Pupils prepared 191 to For catalogue, apply to O. W. ANDERTON, Principal. Franklin, Va.

## The Baltimore Medical College,

Liberal teaching facilities; modern college buildings, lecture hall and ampitheatres. Large and completely equipped laboratories. Capaciou hospitals and dispensary. Send for catalogue and the send of the catalogue of the catalo

MOUNT DE SALES

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.
ACADOMYLLES (near Baltimore), M.D.
Established 1857. Buildings and grounds extensive and attractive; situation healthful beautiful view of Ealtimore-hills, river and bay; accessible by electric cars. Thorough work in English, solence, music, ert and languages. Illustrated catalogues on application,

#### Episcopal High School, Near Alexandria, Va.

M. BLACKFORD, LL. D., Principal. For Boys. Catalogue on application. Year opens September 26, 1906.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Ve.
Opens Sept. 23, 1808. One of the leading Schools
or Young Ladies in the South. New buildings,
planos and equipment. Campus ten acres. Grand
anountain somery in Valley of Virginia, famed
for health. European and American teachiers.
Full course. Conservatory advantages in Art. Music and Elocation. Certificates Wellesley, Buildents from 80 States. For catalogue address. MATTIE P. HARRIS, Preddent, Roanoke, Va. MES. GERTHUR HARRIS HOATWRIGHT, Vice-Pres.

The Richmond Training School for Kindergariners will dpen OCT, 1st at 14 W. Main St. Two years course in Proobel a theory and practice. Special courses in Drawing, Busing, Physical Culture.

ALICE N. PARKER, Principal.

years, one is simply amazed at the re-

TRAIN HIT LINEMAN.

Stepped from One Track on the

Other in Way of Train.

(Special by Southern Bell Telephone.) ROANOKE, VA., August 14.—While two

linemen of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, Allen Lace and Jesse Raikes,

were walking along New River, near Oak ville, yesterday afternoon, they were

## Bellevue High School, Bedford County, Va.

A thoroughly equipped school of high grade, with skilled instructors, for boy and young men. Heattiful and healting location. For catalogue, address. W. R. ABBOT, Principal, Hellovue P. O.

# MEET IN ROANOKE

President McNeill, of Fayetteville, N. C., Does the

The MONTAGUE Mfg. Co.,

# Randolph-Macon College Courses of study land to degrees of B. B. M. A. and LL. B. Heads of the control o

Por Mon.

Pelightful and healthful location, sixteen
miles north of Release
miles north of Release
pus commodious and modern dormitory
—also detached cottage dormitory systein. Moderate charges, owing to
tein. Moderate charges, owing to

#### Fork Union Military Academy,

is full course.

The Military Department equipped by the epartment of War at Washington, and in large of an officer detailed by the National overnment.

#### for Girls. . 14 NORTH LAUREL STREET.

September 24, 1906,
For pupils from six to eighteen. Col-lege preparatory work or elective courses, frenchors of ability and experience, French or German to little girls of six or seven without extra charge. Mawr examinations held in Ri

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE PICHMOND

This College conforms to the Standard fixed by law for Medical Education. Send for Bulletin No. 11, which tells about it. MEDICINE - DENTISTRY - PHARMACY

Eastern College Young Women, Strong Paoulty of American and European Specialists, Accredity of Comments of the Confession of the Comments of Comments

## College of Physicians and Surgeons

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Sith Annual Seasien Degine October lat.

New building; modern couloment: unsurpassed laboratories and inspendent Lyngein. Asymm low practical Obstetrics; department for previous formation and many hospitals for many modern present to the medical student every formation. For catalogue and other factories in 182 NAN, M. D. DEAN,

Cor. Calvert and Saratoga Ste., Hallimore, Ma.

## Gloucester Academy,

Near Gloucester C. H., Va.

Thorough proparation for Colleges and the University and for a business life. Special attention to backward boys, and the most careful individual supervision. The next session will begin Sontember 6th. Correspondence solicited. For circulars apply to JOHN TABS (Grad. Univ. of Va.), Principal. P. O., Gloucester, Va.

#### Miss Slaughter's School for Boys

Miss Susie H. Slaughter, teacher for fourteen years in McGuire's School, will open a school for little boys SEPTEM-BER 19th at 318 West Grace Street. Circulars at book stores. Address 321 West culars at book stores.

Grace Street.

321 West Grace Street.

NATIONAL FIREMEN

Honors.

years, one is simply amazed at the results?

The County Board ordered published a larse number of copies of the "Joynes System of Graded School Work." This is a scheme for the uniform grading of ritral public schools, and was propared by Superintendent Joynes. It has been in great Jemand by educators throughlout the State and the South.

The board on motion of Mr. Joynes, unanimously appropriated 250 to be awarded to those pupils of the county schools who submitted the best work in the following, to be sent to the Jamestown exhibition. Ten dollars for the best map of Virginia, \$10 to the best map of the Dastern Shore, \$10 for the best namp of Accomac county, \$10 for the best namp of Accomac county, \$10 for the best drawing illustrating the products of the colliny, \$5 for the best drawing of a school house, \$5 for the best drawing of a school house, \$5 for the best specimen of penmanship not to exceed unlines. Honors.

(Special to The Tines-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE, VA., August 14.—The ninth annual meeting of the National ninth annual meeting of the National ninth annual meeting of the National James D. MoNeill, of Fayetteville, N. C. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Gutchin, of Roanoke. In the absence of Prosident Radwood, of the Virginia State Firenen's Association, the address was responded to by President Moneill. T. B. Smith, Jr., of Akron, Ohio, editor of the Fire Service Journal, was chosen secretary, and the convention got down to work.

Among the addresses of the day was one by Chief J. H. Cantorbury, of Minneapolis who spoke of the Minnesota, law, which gives the fremen two percent, of the insurance written. His city's share this year is \$39.000.

During the afternoon the wives and daughters of the visiting fremen were given a trolley ride to Salom and Norwich. To-night the visitors were taken on an ascursion to Blue Ridge Springs.

A belated train this afternoon brought twenty-six delegates from Oklahoma and Indian Territory and others from California, Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Akansas. The convention will be in session three days. men of penmanship not to exceed ten lines.
In addition to this \$10 has been denated by Mr. Mosby G. Perrow, of Lynchburg, formerly principal of the Onancock High School, for the best essay on "The Progress of the Public Schools in Accomac County."

A committee, consisting of Superintendent G. G. Joynes (chairman), Dr. John P. Mapp and Mr. L. J. Turlington, was appointed to make elections of the most heritorious contributions, which must be handed in by March 1, 1007.

struck by a train. Lace was killed, and Raikes will die. The men stepped from one track to syoid a train, and were struck by snother train on the other Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames.